US Army Corps of Engineers

FUSRAP
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

"Public Health and Safety are the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Highest Priorities"

FACT SHEET

History of the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

The Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) is an environmental program established in March 1974 by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. This program was created to identify, investigate and take appropriate cleanup action at sites with radioactive contamination resulting from the nation's early atomic weapons development program. Cleanup at FUSRAP sites primarily involve contaminated soil and building debris.

Early Years of the Atomic Weapons Program

The President approved the development of the atomic bomb in January 1942. The Army assigned the program to the Manhattan Engineer District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in August 1942 to manage the development of the technology and production facilities for the first atomic weapons. At the end of World War II, Congress decided the responsibility of the atomic weapons program should be transferred from Manhattan Engineer District to the new civilian AEC.

During the 1940s through the 1960s, Manhattan Engineer District and the AEC used many sites throughout the United States to process and store uranium and thorium ores for the nuclear weapons program. Most of the sites had been cleaned up under the guidelines in effect at that period of time. In the early 1970s, the AEC identified a need to examine the old nuclear weapons production sites to determine if there were potential risks to human health or the environment based on new environmental standards.

Positive Action Toward Environmental Cleanup

The AEC provided funding and authorization to revisit the old sites to ensure there were no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. These old sites were expected to have potentially low levels of uranium, thorium and radium with their associated decay products. The program was transferred in 1977 to the newly established U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

Initial Approaches to Identify Potential Sites for Cleanup

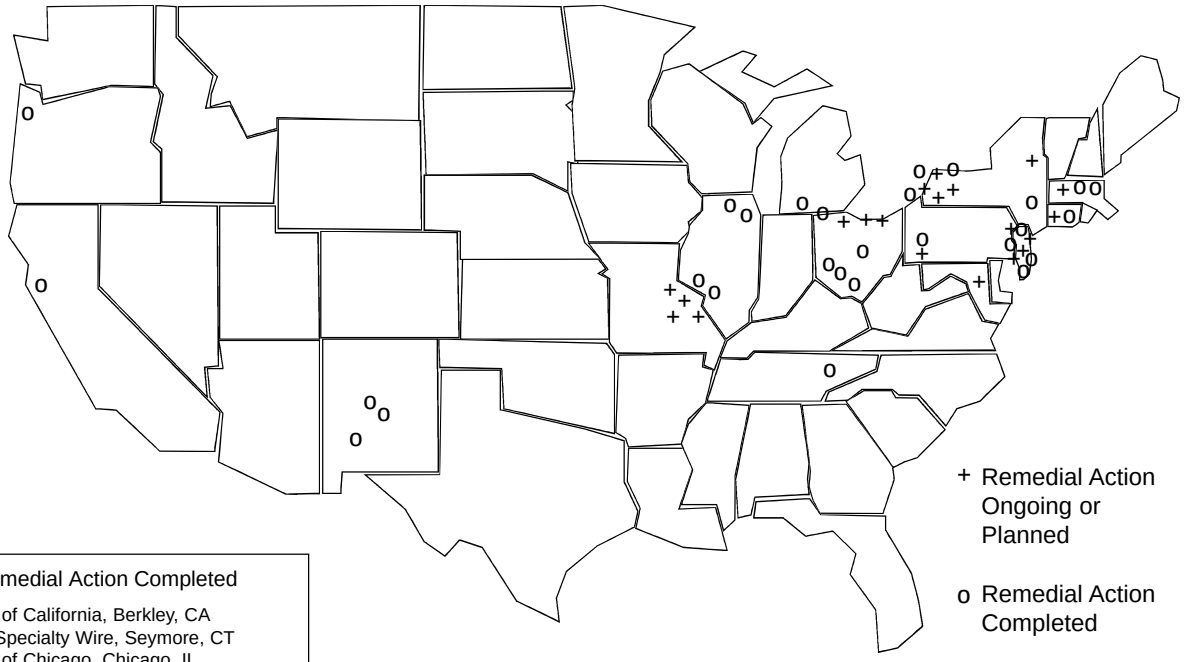
Old records were reviewed and surveys were performed on more than 400 sites connected with the atomic weapons program. The DOE identified 46 sites that required some type of cleanup because the level of radioactive contamination exceeded acceptable standards. The DOE began limited cleanups of some of the sites in 1979 and started major remedial actions in 1981. The DOE completed cleanup at 25 of the 46 sites between 1981 and 1997.

Congress Turns Program Over To the U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers

Congress transferred responsibility for the administration and execution of the FUSRAP to the Corps as part of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998. Congress believed that there were cost and schedule efficiencies to be gained by having the Corps manage the program directed cleanups. The Corps is investigating and/or cleaning up the remaining sites in accordance with federal laws under the framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. The Corps continues to clean these sites and others, as added to the program.

Restoring the Environment is the Army Corps of Engineers' Ultimate Goal.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uses advanced technologies and best management handling and disposal practices.



+ Remedial Action Ongoing or Planned

o Remedial Action Completed

Remedial Action Completed

University of California, Berkley, CA
Seymour Specialty Wire, Seymore, CT
University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Madison Site, Madison, IL
National Guard Armory, Chicago, IL
Granite City Steel, Granite City, IL
Chapman Valve, Indian Orchard MA
Ventron, Beverly, MA
General Motors, Adrian, MI
Kellex/Pierpont, Jersey City, NJ
Middlesex Municipal Landfill, Middlesex, NJ
Acid/Pueblo Canyon, Los Alarnos, NM
Bayo Canyon, Los Alamos, NM
Chupadera Mesa, White Sands Missile Range, NM
Bliss & Laughlin Steel, Buffalo, NY
New Brunswick Site, New Brunswick NJ
Ashland 2, Tonawanda, NY
Baker and Williams Warehouses, New York, NY
Niagara Falls Storage Site Vicinity Prop. Lewiston, NY
Alba Craft, Oxford, OH
HHM Safe Co., Hamilton, OH
Associate Aircraft, Fairfield, OH
Baker Brothers, Toledo, OH
B&T Metals, Columbus, OH
Albany Research Center, Albany, OR
Aliquippa Forge, Aliquippa, PA
C.H. Schnoor, Springdale, PA
Elza Gate Site, Oak Ridge, TN

Remedial Action Ongoing or Planned

Latty Avenue Properties, Hazelwood, MO

St. Louis Airport Site, St. Louis, MO

St. Louis Airport Site Vicinity Properties, St. Louis, MO

St. Louis Downtown Site, St. Louis, MO

DuPont & Company, Deepwater, NJ (Philadelphia)

CE Site, Windsor, CT

Shpack Landfill, Norton, MA

W.R. Grace & Company, Curtis Bay, MD

Maywood Site, Maywood, NJ

Wayne Site, Wayne, NJ

Middlesex Sampling Plant, Middlesex, NJ

Colonie Site, Colonie, NY

Niagara Falls Storage Site, Lewiston, NY

Ashland 1, Tonawanda, NY

Linde Air Products, Tonawanda, NY

Seaway Industrial Park, Tonawanda, NY

Luckey Site, Luckey, OH

Painesville Site, Painesville, OH

Harshaw Site, Cleveland, OH

Shallow Land Disposal Area, Parks Township, PA

For more information, call: (202) 761-1806, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Office of Public Affairs.